

# ABOUT JAPAN

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About Japan

GIFT  
MAR 3 1922



# JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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January, 1922, News Bulletin

## LITTLE LESSONS IN HISTORY

### EVENTS LEADING TO THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

By the autumn of 1900, Russia had collected for the protection of her interests in Manchuria and for the Peking Relief Expedition an army of 100,000 men. But when order was re-established in China, Russia showed no serious intention of withdrawing her troops from Manchuria and the Liaotung Peninsula. It was a natural presumption therefore that these troops would be used to reduce Korea to vassalage. The Japanese had no option but to push on with their naval and military preparations.

It was this situation in the Orient that brought home to Japanese statesmen the realization that Japan's safety would perhaps depend on an alliance with some European power other than Germany. The choice seemed to be, on the one hand, with France, hostile to Germany but an ally of Russia, or else with Great Britain, or perhaps some working agreement with Russia.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Germany, according to Porter in his book "Japan, The Rise of a Modern Power," was somewhat instrumental in bringing about an Anglo-Japanese alliance with the idea of promoting war between Russia and Japan. Germany was not strong enough single-handed to fight both Russia and France as a preliminary to world domination. If, however, France could be immobilized, there could be little doubt but that the Mikado would throw down the gauntlet to the Czar. The Kaiser's problem was how to keep France from assisting Russia. If Great Britain could be induced to make an alliance with Japan, the French fleet would have to remain in European waters, and France, still irritated by the Fashoda Affair (1898), would be more than ever indignant with her neighbor across the Channel, while Russia might be expected—especially if she were defeated in a Russo-Japanese war—to be estranged permanently from Great Britain.

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## GERMANY'S INTEREST

Accordingly, in the Spring of 1901, Baron von Eckardstein, the German Charge d'Affaires in London, a confidant of the Kaiser, suggested to Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, that an alliance between Japan, Great Britain and Germany should be concluded for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The Baron added that many of the British Ministers were favorable to the idea. As long before as March, 1898, Joseph Chamberlain had mentioned to Baron Kato, then Japanese Ambassador in London, that an Anglo-Japanese Alliance was desirable.

Having obtained permission from his government, Hayashi, on April 17, 1901, called on Lord Lansdowne and opened negotiations. During the course of them von Eckardstein visited the British Foreign Office and warned Lord Lansdowne that Japan might make an alliance with Russia. As it happened, there was a strong party in Japan, headed by Ito and Inouye, anxious to arrange matters with the Russians. Ito was in fact preparing to visit St. Petersburg, where he would have found among some Russian statesmen strong advocates for a peaceable solution.

The negotiations dragged on till the end of the year, when, due to the efforts of Hayashi, Katsura and Komura, and to the personal predilections of the Mikado, the advice of Ito and Inouye was rejected. On January 30, 1902, at a date when Kitchener was on the point of concluding the South African War, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was signed. This in effect, provided that neither Great Britain nor Japan, in the event of a Far Eastern war, would be obliged to fight singly against a combination of powers.

Germany was notified of the treaty but very naturally showed no inclination to join the alliance. Had she done so, Russia would no doubt have abandoned her designs on Manchuria and concentrated her available forces in Europe. As has been pointed out above, this is exactly the opposite of what Germany wanted to happen.

## JAPAN'S BETTER POSITION

Japan was now in a much stronger position to negotiate with Russia regarding the status of Japan and Russia in Korea and Manchuria. In April, 1902, Russia made a treaty with China by which it was agreed that in Manchuria, apart from the Liaotung peninsula, Russian troops should be withdrawn within a period of a little over two years. But before Russia's evacuation was completed demands were made upon China looking toward guarantees for safeguarding Russia's interests in Manchuria. These guarantees China refused to grant. Russia then adopted new tactics looking toward her entrenchment in Manchuria. What appeared to be a private Russian commercial corporation, but what was in reality the Russian government, according to Witte, began exploiting the forests along the Yalu River. This naturally attracted the attention of foreign powers, particularly Japan, which latter protested against Russia's activities in the region of the Yalu River and in 1903 opened negotiations with that power

regarding the status of each in Korea and Manchuria. Count Witte states that Japan was in a conciliatory mood and, while wishing to be sure of her own future, nevertheless desired to avoid trouble. The proposals of Japan practically amounted to an understanding that Russia would have a free-hand in Manchuria and Japan a free-hand in Korea. This Russia would not grant but asked for a neutral zone in Korea and guarantees that Japan would not fortify Korea nor use that country for strategic purposes. In other words, Russia asked Japan to refrain from doing in Korea what Russia was doing in Manchuria. To this Japan could not agree and in February, 1904, the Russo-Japanese War began.

This concludes the article begun in the last issue of the BULLETIN.

## Prince Tokugawa

*Excerpts from the speech made before the New York Chamber of Commerce on January 5, 1922:*

We all know what trade and commerce mean to the world. If security is removed from this traffic in one nation only, the consequences will reach far into other countries. Sow distrust and threaten the peace between two great Powers and most of the civilized world is affected. That is why it is not only of importance, but a matter of duty, to lend aid by thought, word and deed to the success of the conference at Washington.

Japan sent her delegates to the Conference not only in her own interests but in that of the peace of the world; for what is good for peace and for the rest of humanity is good for Japan.

The three great naval Powers have agreed to reduce naval armaments and to enter upon a long naval holiday, and then, after ten years, to maintain a reduced ratio of construction which will leave none of them a menace to the others. We are now proceeding with the drafting of the Five Power Treaty, which promises to be the greatest pledge of peace that has ever been concluded. Not only do the hearts and the wills of the people, but the vital interests of the greater Powers, stand behind this Treaty which is now in the making.

The achievements at Washington are especially important to the United States and Japan, for between us recently there has been some distrust and suspicion which was not entirely justified. We came with the purpose of talking freely and frankly with you in a serious effort to clear away such misunderstandings; and, I rejoice to say that we have largely realized the fulfillment of our hopes. This alone is a wonderful achievement.

What a general understanding will mean to you and to us is not alone a great reduction in taxation, nor a turning of moneys so derived to profitable productive uses, but rather that vast increase in confidence and security for investments and for the increase of trade and commerce.

In the past, opposition of trade interests has too often led to conflict. Trade rivalry has brought on wars. The last war, the Great War, has taught the world a lesson. You Americans have learned it

as well as the nations of Europe; we, too, have learned it in Japan. We want no more war.

The governments have done their part. The spirits of the peoples are behind their representatives. It is now time for you to proceed with the development of intercourse along the lines of commerce, which, if wisely and generously conducted, cannot fail to profit you and, at the same time, to benefit a great part of mankind.

## Japan's Arms Delegates Guests of Society

The Annual Dinner of the Japan Society, in honor of Japan's Chief Delegates to the Washington Conference, was given at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, January 14, with an attendance of about 800 people. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, presided and the speakers included Admiral Baron T. Kato, Japan's Chief Delegate, and Mr. Masunosuke Odagiri, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Japan's representative on the Consortium for China, and Financial Adviser to the Japanese Delegation in Washington.

Summaries of the speeches of Admiral Baron Kato and Mr. Odagiri follow:

### ADMIRAL BARON T. KATO

Your Society has in view the advancement of American Japanese friendship and I am happy to report that your lofty aim has been signally promoted by the Conference in Washington. Two months ago we heard loose talk of possible war; today, we are contemplating an established peace.

Critics may say that such declarations as we have been making at Washington were made a hundred years ago at Vienna and subsequently at The Hague, and therefore will amount to nothing. But that is not the case. The several nations represented in Washington have given, by the concessions they have made to the views of others, tangible demonstrations of the earnestness of their intentions.

### Japan a Peace Lover

I want particularly to draw your attention to one fact. An effort has been made for a number of years to present Japan to you as a military nation designing to dominate the Pacific. Some of us Japanese have tried to disabuse the minds of those who were wont to believe this calumny, but with many the charge remained unrefuted up to the present Conference. Within these recent weeks, Japan, by accepting the 5-5-3 ratio, has given evidence which only the weak-minded will in future dispute; and at the same time this ratio is also assurance that you have no intention of assaulting us. We have never aspired or intended to challenge the security of America or her far-ranging possessions; we have sought only security for ourselves. Never have we desired war—certainly never a conflict with the nation that is the greatest purchaser of our goods and at the same time the most powerful naval factor on the Pacific.

## Naval Holiday Welcomed

The naval agreement to limit the construction of ships, although it does not destroy the physical equipment for war at sea, does remove from the relations of the great naval Powers the distrust attendant on naval competition.

Would it be voicing too Utopian a hope to say that the benefit of the naval agreement will not end with the naval holiday? After ten years of lighter taxes and freedom from doubt and from the threat of war, the nations may well be ready to say: "We have gotten on well and peacefully with these obsolete ships. Why build new ones?" Instead of a feverish resumption of battleship building, there may follow an indefinite extension of the common-sense principle that only the police need bear arms for the enforcement of law against law-breakers.

## Welfare of China Important to Japan

In the matter of Far Eastern problems, the conferring Delegations discovered that they were in substantial agreement on the matter of justice to China and on her right to develop her government without outside interference. Doubts had been expressed of Japan's adherence to these principles, but as soon as the facts were examined, the inevitable result occurred: Agreement on the wisely formulated Root principles.

The best interests of Japan will be served by an independent, orderly and well-governed China, for such a China will supply the raw materials essential to Japan's life, will possess the means of purchasing Japanese products, and will be secure from the menace of foreign attack. To remote countries, China's prosperity is a matter of sentiment or of superficial interest; but to Japan, the welfare of her great neighbor is almost as vital as that neighbor's security.

## Japan Not Responsible for China's Misfortunes

The difficulties in China cannot be cleared away in a day. The work to be done is so vast that the problem of it may be with us for decades. But always remember this: China's misfortunes are not caused by Japan, even though the effort has been made, and will continue, to make you believe the contrary.

## Similar Interests

The frank discussion and the publicity which have distinguished this Conference have removed much of the ignorance of one another which created distrust. We know now that our interests do not clash, that prosperity for one of us helps the other, and that both countries are actuated by the same firm desire for peace and friendship.

## MR. M. ODAGIRI

For many years I have devoted serious efforts and hopes to a close understanding between your country and mine. But I have not desired any such understanding as would be detrimental to China. For

a great many years my work has kept me in that country and it is only natural that I have developed a profound liking for the Chinese. I share with all China's friends the hope that soon she may set out steadily on the great highway of modern progress.

If there be among you some cynic who thinks my statement insincere, let me say that he is mistaken. A Japanese financier can—and this one does—see in China more than a source of profits or a field for exploitation. I ask you to note the obvious truth that an orderly and honestly governed China would mean the development of her vast but latent purchasing and producing power.

### Trade With China of Benefit to Japan

America is one of our greatest customers, and, in some materials, our greatest source of supply. But it is a long carriage across the Pacific, while the geographical proximity of China makes it evident that in the future this latter country, with its immense population and a territory greater than that of the United States, will naturally provide the markets and the sources of supply essential to Japan—whose resources are comparatively meagre. Thus it is clear that Japan's interest—even if she had a contrary sentiment—lies in a stabilized and prosperous China.

But the economic aspect is not the only one. A China in which rival groups of politicians sought factional support from foreigners would threaten the peace of the Far East. And that peace is what the Washington Conference seeks to secure.

### Japan's Progress

On this occasion, among so many friends of Japan, I am going to say that, instead of blame or criticism, my country deserves from you the sympathy and even the admiration of every man whose spirit is generous and ungrudging. Japan has faults, but she is progressing. Let me give you one example. We have been roundly criticized because Japanese railways rebated freight rates for large or for favored shippers. But those mistakes were made some years ago; the practice in general has become outlawed. Let me ask you to remember the similar case of American railways before your sharp development and clarifying of business ethics during the last two decades.

Instead of China being a reason for controversy between the United States and Japan, she should be one for co-operation. It is obvious that no nation should take advantage of another's misfortune or disability. Tempting, in a temporary way, as the condition of China is to many foreigners—Americans as well as Japanese—the wisest thinkers of Japan realize that we must be constantly on our guard, for practical reasons of common sense as well as motives of justice. The nation that seeks to exploit others will surely fall.

### China's Credit Assured

I would make the practical proposal that Americans extend their interests in China, either with or without Japan's co-operation. As to financial co-operation, the International Consortium is already a



most important factor. The Consortium seeks to prevent wanton and dangerous borrowing on the part of China, and it seeks not to control Chinese finances but only to see that money borrowed from abroad is properly and honestly expended in a manner that will maintain China's credit and reputation throughout the world.

The Conference at Washington has done a tremendous work in stabilizing the status of China. China has been given a new and most formidable pledge of security. It is now largely with her to take advantage of the opportunities that are open, to seek the friendship of all countries, rather than to follow the evil rule of states that have striven to play off one against another. China, and China alone, can make her future as great as her friends would wish it.

At Washington, Japan has given evidence that needs no further word to attest her earnestness in desiring peace. But peace is not all she desires. She wants friendship, and she wants China included in that friendship—China as well as the United States, and the United States as well as China.

## Japan Society Notes

Following is a list of the Officers and Directors of the Japan Society elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society on January 11, 1922:

### OFFICERS

President.....	Henry W. Taft
Honorary President.....	H. E. Baron K. Shidehara
Vice-President.....	Hon. Roland S. Morris
Honorary Vice-Presidents.....	August Belmont
	Elbert H. Gary
	Jokichi Takamine
	A. Barton Hepburn
Secretary.....	Eugene C. Worden
Honorary Secretaries.....	S. Tajima
	Henry Van Dyke
Treasurer.....	U. N. Bethell
Honorary Treasurers.....	Francis L. Hine
	H. Kashiwagi
Depository.....	Bankers Trust Company

### DIRECTORS

Gerhard M. Dahl	Mortimer Schiff
Thomas W. Lamont	Lindsay Russell
Guy E. Tripp	Howard Elliott

### NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

#### LIFE:

Dr. Takuma Dan, by invitation; Mr. Howard Elliott, proposed by Mr. Charles F. Seeger; Mr. Yukinori Hoshino, by invitation; Mr. Chokiuro Kadono, by invitation; Mr. T. Mochida, by invitation; Mr. N. Yatsushiro, by invitation; Mr. U. Yoneyama, by invitation.

#### NON-RESIDENT:

Mrs. Carl F. Holmes, proposed by Mr. S. H. Mori; Mr. Carl F. Holmes, proposed by Mr. S. H. Mori; Mr. K. Nanjo, by invitation; Mr. Lawrence M. Keeler, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. G. J. Johnston, proposed by Mr. H. T. S. Green.

#### RESIDENT:

Mr. Frank G. Barry, proposed by Mr. Ramsay Peugnet; Mr. Elmer H. Davison, proposed by Mr. Charles Cheney; Mr. Charles H. Green, proposed by Mr. Ramsay Peugnet; Mr. S. Hoshikuma, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. J. Inouye, proposed by Mr. K. Neo; Mr. N. Kato, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. Richard W. Knight, proposed by Mr. F. A. Kidd; Mr. M. Kodani, proposed by Mr. A. M. Kashiwa; Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt, proposed by Mr. Charles Cheney; Mr. E. Mambu, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. I. Ohashi, proposed by Mr. M. Kume; Mr. T. Shimotsuma, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. R. Tamaki, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. K. Tanaka, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. J. P. Barry, proposed by Mr. E. C. Worden; Mr. Ferdinand H. Pease, proposed by Mr. A. M. Kashiwa; Mr. Galen M. Fisher, proposed by Mr. J. R. Mott; Mr. Chester M. Van Kleeck, proposed by Mr. E. C. Worden; Mr. Howard P. Moore, proposed by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip; Mr. H. Kobayashi, proposed by Mr. T. Sasagawa; Mr. George R. Tompkins, proposed by Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

The above persons were elected to membership at an Executive Committee Meeting held on December 16, 1921.

## Japan Tourist Bureau

In addition to the benefits derived by health from a long and pleasant sea voyage, the good resulting from a visit to the Far East comes in a greater understanding—a broader vision and a better feeling of internationalism. Propaganda of ill-feeling between two nations can make little headway with those who can say "I know, for I have seen." Become acquainted with your Japanese neighbor.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will be of interest to the prospective traveler.

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GIFT  
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## Count Uchida Praises Washington Conference

Praise for the Washington Conference, in the success of which he sees a triumph for the spirit of the League of Nations; comment upon the improvement of Japan's position in the group of World Powers; and regret for what is seen to be a continuation of the tangled state of affairs in China and the Far Eastern Republic, are all contained in the address of Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made at the resumption of the Diet on January 21. He characterized the general diplomatic situation as generally improved as a result of the Washington Conference.

The Foreign Minister's statement regarding the occupation of parts of Siberia by Japanese troops clearly shows Japan's position in regard to that international problem. He set no date at which the withdrawal of troops from Siberia might be expected. While expressing regret over the apparent deadlock of negotiations at the Dairen Conference, he gave it as his opinion that there was reason yet to hope for a settlement between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic.

"The principal object of the Dairen negotiations", said Count Uchida, "apart from the discussion of questions in regard to general commerce, is simply to secure assurances from the Chita Government for the protection of the lives and property of our residents and the security of general traffic, the removal of all forms of menace to our national existence and the freedom of industrial pursuits. And I need hardly say that in entering into these negotiations we have no territorial ambition nor any intention to secure for ourselves exclusive rights of any kind."

"As announced from time to time, Japan was compelled to leave her troops in a certain part of the maritime province by sheer necessities of self-defence against the dangers and menaces just alluded to. Accordingly, the Japanese Government have on no occasion interfered with the internal politics of Russia, but have adhered strictly to the principle of absolute neutrality as regards the political strife of the Russians. Upon the re-establishment of political stability in these regions, proving assurance against the dangers mentioned, Japan, needless to say, will lose no time in withdrawing these troops."

## Too Vigorously European

As for Japan, the very worst that can be said of her as regards China, says Mr. H. G. Wells, is that she has been "too vigorously European". She has been driven by fear of European aggression rather than by her own militaristic instincts:

"For 300 years Japan waged no foreign wars; she was a peaceful, self-contained hermit. It was American enterprise that dragged her out of her seclusion, and fear of Europe that drove her to the practices of modern imperialism. They are not natural Japanese practices. She fought China and grabbed Korea because otherwise Russia would have held it like a pistol at her throat; she fought Russia, because otherwise Russia would have held Manchuria and Port Arthur against her; she fought in the Great War to oust Germany from Shantung. She is now pursuing an entirely 'European' policy in China . . . primarily because she fears that otherwise these things will be done by rival powers and she will be cut off from trade, from raw materials and all prosperity until at last, when she is sufficiently starved and enfeebled, she will be attacked and India-ized. These are reasonable, honorable fears."

## Japan, England and America

With the Anglo-Japanese Alliance dissolved, some people fear that the old allies may fall out, says the *Jiji*, a Japanese vernacular paper; but the journal refuses to believe that the strong bond of friendship built up and solidified for twenty years will ever be severed. It will, on the contrary, "last permanently, as long as the leading people in both countries are bent on preserving it", and the *Jiji* is intensely solicitous that they should be so minded. It is equally solicitous that a similar spirit will prevail between Japan and America. The Washington Conference has revealed the fact that a good understanding exists between Japan and the United States over the question of naval reduction and also over those of the Far East and the Pacific. Such being the case the journal cannot help regretting that there are still those, both in Japan and America, who indulge in careless and unmoderate utterance. The mischief which the peoples of the two countries experience through such meddlers is incalculable. It is to be hoped that the Governments and statesmen of the Republic and the Empires will strive to minimise the effects of the doings of these mischief makers. Perhaps more strenuous exertions will have to be made to perpetuate the cordiality of the relations between America and Japan than between England and Japan, concludes the paper.

From *The Herald of Asia*.

## Iron Foundry Workers Demand Suffrage

Calling for the immediate adoption of universal manhood suffrage, more than 2,000 employees of the Imperial Iron Foundry at Yawata, in Kyushu, recently marched in the rain through the principal streets of the city. Mr. Yagi, President of an association of Government workers in Osaka, joined in the procession and gave much encouragement to the paraders.

At the meeting following this demonstration, Dr. Kato Imai, staunch advocate of universal suffrage in Osaka, put much stress on the necessity of the immediate adoption of universal suffrage in Japan and assured his hearers that they would be strongly supported in their demand by their fellow workers in Osaka, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

That this desire for universal suffrage is spreading is indicated by the fact that a demonstration of this kind followed at Kokura, in Kyushu, a week later.

## Tokyo Wages War on "Hotel Tipping"

The "tipping" of servants in Japanese hotels in Tokyo may soon be a thing of the past, provided the movement now well started by hotel keepers in Kanda (a suburb of Tokyo) spreads as it threatens to, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Of late the "tip" in native hotels has been more than expected, it has become as much an obligation as the hotel bill itself. And though guests complained, nothing was done to interfere with the system until recently.

In order to increase business during the Tokyo Peace Exposition the hotel keepers of Kanda advertised "no tipping", which resulted in alarming the hotel men of Tokyo. In order to compete with this new condition, proprietors there are now following the example and it is to be hoped, adds the *Advertiser*, that before long the change will be accepted in all native hotels throughout the city.

## Temples in Formosa

An official count, reported in the *Japan Advertiser*, shows that there are only 28 Buddhist temples in Formosa, most of them being in the large towns.

## A Japanese Giant

Though Japanese in general are naturally small of stature, the Empire, like other countries, has its giants. Chuji Kuyayama, who is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* to be the largest Japanese, is seven feet in height, weighs 414 pounds and is 51 years old.

## A Japanese Criticism

"Two or three times during recent years American critics of Japan have made much of the contention that Japan is, so they allege, conducted by two governments, one of these being the General Staff and the other that represented by the civil authorities. Without entering into the question of such past actions on the part of militarists as have served to lend color to this contention, recent developments in America cannot but bring up to the Japanese mind the question as to whether our brothers in the United States have not overlooked the beam in their anxiety to fasten their long distance binoculars on the mote across the seas. At least, does not the constant reactionary attitude of the United States Senate, or a large part thereof, seem to employ, for purposes often attributable to not altogether worthy motives of its own, its power for obstruction when it comes to ratifying treaties made by the executive power of the nation? It goes without saying that the Senate acts in accordance with its constitutional rights, but, taking the broader point of view of moral international obligations, the nations which find it necessary to deal diplomatically with the United States, in fact, the world at large, cannot but feel the irksomeness of the drag imposed by the reactionary senators."

From *The Herald of Asia*.

## Rare Art Objects Auctioned

A total of \$312,500 was realized from the sale of Mr. Mogi's collection of Japanese and Chinese art objects held recently at the Tokyo Art Club, states the *Japan Advertiser*. The highest price paid for a single piece was \$24,000, given for a famous tea ceremonial cup called "Gohon Tachidsuru". A famous kakemono, one of the best pieces by Motonoby, brought \$12,000.

A screen by Okyo sold for \$18,445 and a set of blue and white sake cups was purchased for \$14,450. The sum of \$4,938 was paid for a beautiful screen by Yosai, which was an exceptionally low price since the screen had been judged by experts to be one of that artist's best productions.

## Japan Has Severe Snow-storm

Owing to a severe snow-storm which swept Japan during the middle of January, telegraphic and railway communications were generally at a standstill throughout the Empire, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. In one district all lines were buried in snow.

Cable communication with Korea, Shantung, and Formosa was disabled for sometime and severe oceanic storms are said to have swept along the coast of the Asiatic mainland.

## Japanese Travelers See America Last

Heavy bookings on steamers to Europe, extending well into the summer months, indicate a tendency on the part of Japanese world travelers to reverse the old order of travel and see Europe first. The idea back of the tendency, however, is not to see Europe first, but to see America last and to take back vivid impressions of the bustling and brisk industrial activities in the United States, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. These impressions are greatly needed, it is pointed out by Japanese business men who have traveled much.

One of the important factors accountable for this crowded passenger traffic on the Japan-Europe line is that, notwithstanding the fact that the passenger carrying capacity on the trans-Pacific service has been greatly increased lately, no special increase in the number of passenger liners on the European service running out of Japan has been effected.

Availing themselves of the present trade slump, which affords them much time for business inspection abroad, many Japanese business men contemplate making trips around the world this year for the purpose of seeing Europe after the war and of investigating the newly opened up trade with Germany and other European countries. Present day Japanese do not go abroad in parties as they once did; most of them are individual travelers.

## A New Product

In view of the food problem which faces the Empire, it is hoped that bread made from *soya bean* flour will become a part of the Japanese diet. According to an authoritative report in the magazine *Japan*, previous experiments in making milk and flour from the *soya bean* have been most successful, and bread made from the latter is both palatable and digestible and can be placed on the market at a price below any other kind.

If *soya bean* flour meets with success in the Japanese market, it is expected that it will be readily received in other countries and thus act as a real contribution toward the solution of a food problem which presses not on Japan alone but on many other parts of the world.

## Railway Tickets Printed in English

The Japan Tourist Bureau has announced that at its head and branch offices it sells circular and combination trip tickets and ordinary tickets over the Japanese Imperial Railways printed in English.

## Life on the Streets

Not the buildings or the streets—not the temples and the tombs—not the history or the art—not towering peaks or craggy hills—not roaring streams nor sparkling lakes or placid seas and golden sands—not scenery however grand, for nature renews itself in every land—not things that cater simply to our ease—ships and rails to carry us with speed—not beds and foods, however good.

It is not these things—these lifeless, senseless things—that lure us from our home to wander far in many lands—to see strange sights and smell the curious smells—to cross the vast and trackless seas—impetuous—to span great continents on gleaming tracks of steel—seeking change of scene in tropic heat and winter's snow, thousands of miles around the world.

It is the people—the other humans of our race—that attract us most.

Vibrant like ourselves, with love for family, home and friends—with hopes and hates, ambitions and despair—whose manners, customs, pleasures, thoughts, food, drink, and life are but mirrors that reflect expressions of these feelings common to us all, in such sharp contrast to our own, as to arouse our interest.

And on the streets—the highways of the earth—the busy, bustling streets—secluded by-ways, imposing bund, or simple country paths—life pulses on in all its varied forms—from toddling babe to boisterous youth—through striving manhood into doddering age—the stage of life on which all play a part—whose show can never stop—vividly portraying the experiences of the human soul.

KNOW JAPAN!

From the magazine, *Japan*.

## Emigrants to South America Increasing

Approximately 1,839 Japanese emigrants left Kobe for different South American states during 1921, according to statistics just made public by the emigration authorities of the Hyogo Prefecture Office. Brazil attracted the largest number, 923, while 516 went to Peru, the remainder going to other parts of South America.

The majority of Japanese leaving for Brazil engage in work on the coffee plantation or other agricultural pursuits, which industries are being encouraged by the Japanese and Brazilian Governments, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

## Museum Planned for Seoul

A large museum is to be built in Seoul by October, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. More than a thousand different kinds of exceedingly valuable Korean curios have already been collected, though there has been much difficulty experienced in gathering together these rare objects, owing to the misunderstanding of the Koreans regarding the use of the antiques.



## Advocates Reduction of Army

The proposal of the "Kokuminto", a Japanese political party, that Japan forthwith take measures to reduce the army is founded on sound common sense, agrees *The Herald of Asia*, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken along this line. It must be admitted, unfortunately, that by failing to act promptly in respect to the naval reduction proposal, Japan lost the great and unique opportunity which the Washington Conference presented to put an end to the almost universal suspicion that Japan is essentially militaristic.

Mr. K. Inukai, President of the Kokuminto, is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* as pointing out that the Washington Conference has marked the beginning of a new era during which the nations will compete in economic expansion. Discussing how Japan is to compete successfully in this peaceful warfare, he said that she must first cultivate her real strength by promoting industry, which it is impossible to do if so much money is spent on armaments. Now that the Washington Conference has agreed on the reduction of naval armaments, Japan must turn her attention to the reduction of the army. And in saying this Mr. Inukai explained that he advocated the reduction of land armaments without reference to national defense. A nation must have an army adequate for its security but the army should be reduced to a point compatible with national safety. What Japan needs is the reduction of the army by half so that all the men may be properly armed and equipped.

The *Japan Advertiser* later reports that a motion calling for cutting the Army to half its present strength was introduced into the House of Representatives recently by Mr. Inukai, which received the support of 39 members of the Kokuminto and the Independent Party.

## A Sign of Peace

Although the dove is generally spoken of in connection with terms of peace, the Koreans prefer the white pheasant. According to an ancient tradition the appearance of a white pheasant is the sign of a peaceful reign, which it is said proved true in the Chou era in China and in the era of the Emperor Kotoku in Japan.

Recently a white pheasant was caught alive in Northern Korea, reports the *Japan Advertiser*, and because of the old tradition was presented to the Government-General.

## English Widely Used in Japan

For the accommodation of English speaking travelers, a large communication board has been erected at one of the railway stations in Japan. Passengers who desire to communicate with friends may write their messages on the board. All messages may remain on the board for a period of six hours, after which they are erased.

## Japan Tourist Bureau

In addition to the benefits derived by health from a long and pleasant sea voyage, the good resulting from a visit to the Far East comes in a greater understanding—a broader vision and a better feeling of internationalism. Propaganda of ill-feeling between two nations can make little headway with those who can say "I know, for I have seen." Become acquainted with your Japanese neighbor.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will be of interest to the prospective traveler.

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GIFT  
MAY 22 1922



# JAPAN SOCIETY

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## April, 1922, News Bulletin

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Tokyo, April 19.—The Prince of Wales today concluded his official visit to Tokyo by playing a game of golf against Crown Prince Hirohito, the Regent.

The battery of cameras that followed the royal players around the course apparently had the effect of putting them both off their game. No score cards were turned in.—News Item.

## Now and Then

Japan was one of the first-class powers engaged in the European War; her delegates participated in the recent conference at Washington on disarmament; today her representatives are sitting at the Genoa conference. What a contrast is revealed if we look back seventy years and see the picture of Japan as revealed in the letter which President Fillmore gave to Commodore Perry to carry to the Emperor of Japan and in the comments of the leading statesmen of Japan at that time on that historic document!

### PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S LETTER TO EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America,  
To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

Great and Good Friend: I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, an officer of the highest rank in the navy of the United States, and commander of the squadron now visiting your imperial majesty's dominions.

I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your imperial majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings toward your majesty's person and government, and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to your imperial majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

The Constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political concerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act which could possibly disturb the tranquility of your imperial majesty's dominions.

The United States of America reach from ocean to ocean, and our Territory of Oregon and State of California lie directly opposite to the dominions of your imperial majesty. Our steamships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

Our great State of California produces about sixty millions of dollars in gold every year, besides silver, quicksilver, precious stones, and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles. Your imperial majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

We know that the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and the Dutch; but as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise, from time to time, to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government were first made.

About the same time America, which is sometimes called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people, and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is very extensive; and they think that if your imperial majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two countries it would be extremely beneficial to both.

If your imperial majesty is not satisfied that it would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped, the ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign States to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your imperial majesty. Many of our ships pass every year from California to China; and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens, in stormy weather, that one of our ships is wrecked on your imperial majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask, and expect, that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness and that their property should be protected till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this.

Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to your imperial majesty that we understand there is a great abundance of coal and provisions in the Empire of Japan. Our steamships, in crossing the great ocean, burn a great deal of coal, and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steamships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions and water. They will pay for them in money, or anything else your imperial majesty's subjects may prefer; and we request your imperial majesty to appoint a convenient port, in the southern part of the Empire, where our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this.

These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry, with a powerful squadron, to pay a visit to your imperial majesty's renowned city of Yedo; friendship, commerce, a supply of coal and provisions, and protection for our shipwrecked people.

We have directed Commodore Perry to beg your imperial majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves; but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectful friendship.

May the Almighty have your imperial majesty in His great and holy keeping!

In witness whereof, I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have subscribed the same with my name, at the city of Washington, in America, the seat of my government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Your good friend,

(Seal attached.)

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

EDWARD EVERETT,  
Secretary of State.

In 1853 Commodore Perry presented this letter to the Japanese authorities, and after some delay, during which no satisfactory answer was forthcoming, he steamed away on the 17th of July, declaring his intention of returning in the following year for a reply. The letter was

circulated among the feudatories, or leaders of that country, who were invited to express their opinions. Replies were soon forthcoming. Objections to the proposals set forth in the President's letter were that foreigners could have no other purpose for visiting Japan than to reconnoitre the country; that foreign trade, far from benefiting the nation, could not fail but to impoverish it, inasmuch as oversea commerce would mean that Japan would receive unnecessary luxuries in return for which she would have to give quantities of precious metals; moreover, age-old laws of exclusion, that had proved practical for generations, would have to be revoked to permit foreign intercourse.

These opinions were subscribed by a great majority of the feudatories. A few, however, had sufficient foresight and courage to advocate foreign intercourse, believing it unwise to acquire the enmity of a foreign nation, especially in view of the lack of an adequate navy and proper defense. And it is of interest here to note that for two and one-half centuries previous to this the building of a ship of any real size had been absolutely prohibited in Japan. These few forward-looking men pointed out that it might be a wise course to make a show of commerce and intercourse through the medium of Holland, which had long been the only point of contact between Japan and Europe. If, they said, Holland might be used as an enlarged medium of contact with the outside world, time could be gained to obtain the same powerful men-of-war and means of defense which were revealed to Japan as the possessions of the western world.

Two essential conditions, however, were that Christianity should not be admitted in the train of foreign trade, and that the strictest economy should be exercised by all classes of people so as to obtain funds to provide for national defense.

## Four Places of Interest in Japan

Miyajima is the name of an island in the Inland sea and of a village on it. It is a sacred isle on which no animals are allowed and where no death is permitted if it is possible to hurry the sick across the narrow strait to the mainland. Built on piles along the shore is a famous temple and shrine whose long galleries seem to float on the waves when the tide is at flood. Guarding the shrine is a giant torii, standing some five hundred feet from the beach and towering nearly a hundred feet above the waves. This is rated as one of the most beautiful sights in the Empire, states the magazine "Japan."

At Kamakura, a few miles from Yokohama, is the largest and most impressive statue of Buddha in Japan. It is made of bronze plates and has been there for hundreds of years—serene, immutable.

At Nara will be found such impressive structures as the five-story pagoda with its green tiled roofs.

Kyoto was the ancient capital of Japan and is today the center of its arts and crafts. It has a thousand temples and shrines to interest and surprise the visitor.

## Establishment of Japan's Imperial Diet

Only after the Imperial Restoration of 1868 were the various organs of administration of Japan reformed to meet the tendency of the times. The first noteworthy work of legislation accomplished by the Imperial Government was under the late Emperor Meiji when the Imperial Rescript, which laid the corner stone of the present constitutional regime, was issued. That rescript proclaimed, among other things, that conferences should be convoked throughout the country and the affairs of State determined by public discussion.

### FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODY

In pursuance of the above policy, there was established in 1871 a legislative organ which was a dual body consisting of the Right and Left Houses; the latter House, composed of officials nominated by the Government, having principal charge of legislative work; and the former House, composed of the heads of Executive Offices of State, being formed for the purpose of advising the Prime Minister of the fitness of resolutions passed in the other House.

### ORIGIN OF PRESENT HOUSE OF PEERS

These Houses, however, were abolished in 1874, and in the next year the Genroin, or Senate, and the Local Governors' Council were established. The former, composed of Peers and men who had rendered distinguished service to the country or who were eminent scholars, was to take charge of legislative matters; it was also authorized to receive petitions concerning legislation. Thus this Senate may be regarded as precursor of the present House of Peers.

The Local Governors' Council was similar to a national assembly, formed for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the State as representatives of the people.

These organs, however, were only nominal and could not be said to represent the nation by any means, for the reason that their respective members were not elected by the people but were nominated by the Government.

The Governors' Council was abolished in 1881 and the system of local and municipal assemblies was established, so that the organs for voicing popular opinion might be more perfectly arranged. Though defective in many respects, these assemblies were for the first time in the history of the Empire composed of the members elected by the people.

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Meanwhile demands for the establishment of a national assembly, to be composed of members elected by the people, became more urgent. In October, 1881, it was proclaimed by Imperial Rescript that a National Assembly should be convoked in the coming 23rd year of Meiji (1890) so that the first step for administrative reforms might be achieved.

In March of the next year the late Prince Ito, then State Councillor, was despatched to Europe for the investigation and study of the Con-

stitution of each country. He returned home the following year and devoted himself to the important work of drawing up the Imperial Constitution of Japan. And on February 11, 1889, amid much rejoicing, the Imperial Constitution, Imperial House Law, Law of the Houses, Law of Election for Members of the House of Representatives, etc., were promulgated.

### EARLY POLITICAL MOVEMENT

Before this, as early as 1878, political movements were aroused among the common people under the leadership of ex-officials who had retired from Government service, indignant at the clannish administration of the Government. These movements spread rapidly throughout the country and formed into various political parties which, though they were organized for the common object of overthrowing a clan Government, could not be reconciled with each other because of the different types and qualifications of their respective members. As the power and popularity of these parties grew, the Government took drastic means to suppress political movements.

The cabinet system of Government was established in 1885 with Prince Ito as the Prime Minister. And thus while suppressing radical movements with high-handed policy, the Government assiduously prepared for the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution.

### A DAY OF CELEBRATION

A memorable day in the history of Japan's constitutional regime is July 1, 1890, for it was on that day that the first general election of members of the House of Representatives by the people was carried out and the members of the Upper House were elected according to the Constitution. At the first session of the Imperial Diet, which was convoked by the Emperor in Tokyo on November 25, 1890, the President of the House of Peers was Prince Ito, and that of the House of Representatives was Mr. N. Nakajima. The Premier was Prince Yamagata.

The second session was opened in the fall of the next year, but the House of Representatives was dissolved on January 25, 1892. Since then to the present 44th session of the Imperial Diet, including six extraordinary sessions, the Lower House has been dissolved eleven times and general elections have taken place fourteen times, while the members of the House of Peers have been re-elected five times.

### PRESENT LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The House of Peers consists of the Princes of the Blood over 20 years old; Princes and Marquis over 25 years old; and Counts, Viscounts and Barons over 25 years old, who have been elected thereto by the members of their respective orders; persons over 30 years old, who have been nominated by the Emperor for their meritorious services to the state or for their erudition; and persons who have been elected (one member for each prefecture) by and from among the taxpayers of the highest amount.

The House of Representatives consists of 464 members over 30 years old, elected by the persons over 25 years old who pay direct

national tax amounting to 3 yen and over. All male subjects of the Empire over 30 years old are eligible for election, there being no property or other qualifications in consequence of the amendment of the Election Law.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

At present there are three political parties; namely, the Seiyu-kai, the Kensei-kai and the Kokumin-to. Of these, the Seiyu-kai, formed 20 years ago, is the Government party and commands the majority in the House of Representatives. The opposition party, Kensei-kai, is the newest, founded in 1913, and it is now under the Presidency of Viscount Kato. The Kokumin-to has the oldest history and it is now under the veteran political leader Mr. Takeshi Inakui.—(A summary of an article taken from a Japanese magazine.)

## A Pagoda of Pearls

A pearl pagoda, about two feet high and made entirely of Mikimoto culture pearls and mother-of-pearl, except for tiny silver wind bells, was the central exhibit of the Mikimoto display at the Tokyo Peace Exposition held recently at Ueno Park, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

The pagoda is a marvel of delicate workmanship, the entasis of a true pagoda being shown in the lines of the roof, the walls and tiles of which are made of mother-of-pearl, as is the square base on which it stands. Round culture pearls are used as decorations, while an 80-gram pure white pearl tops the structure, from which ropes of pearls descend to the corners of the upper roof. The "sands" around the base consist of thousands of large and small culture pearls. Inside the pagoda on a tiny stand is a pink pearl, weighing 138 grams and believed to be the largest in Japan.

There are, in addition to the two exceptionally large pearls, 1,195 large pearls in the pagoda structure, 285 on the little fence which surrounds it, and 1,500 large pearls in the "sands" at the base, which also contain 120,000 small pearls.

## First Conference of Pan-Pacific Union

Japan is showing much interest in the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, which will be held in Honolulu from October 25 to October 31, Prince Tokugawa and Viscount Shibusawa being strong advocates of such a conference on their visits to this country.

The Pan-Pacific Union, representing the lands about the greatest of oceans, works chiefly through the calling of conferences, for the greater advancement of, and co-operation among, all the races and peoples of the Pacific. It is an organization supported in part by Government appropriations and co-operates with Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Education and kindred bodies working for the advancement of Pacific interests.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, a member of the Japan Society, is Director of The Pan-Pacific Union and may be communicated with at Honolulu, H. T.



## A Good Substitute

Milk is an important and troublesome item for the household in Japan. Not only does this necessary article for the table and kitchen cost a great deal, but the quality is not of a very high grade. To offset this, Dr. Emma E. Hahn, of Kyoto, has discovered that a nourishing milk may be made from peanuts.

"Terralac," the name by which peanut milk is known, is uncontaminated with microbes or germs and will not sour with either tomatoes or lemon juice. Custards, ice cream and any other table delicacy may be made with "terralac" with every satisfactory result obtainable with regular milk, according to the physician reported in the *Japan Advertiser*.

Housewives, who delight in trying new dishes, may be interested in the following method of preparation:

Shell some raw peanuts (which must be fresh) and let them soak in cold water for twenty minutes; then dry them on a cloth to remove the red skins. Let them soak over night in cold water and in the morning boil them slowly for three or four hours, or until the nuts can be easily mashed. Pass through a strainer and continue to boil until all the raw taste is lost; then dilute the milky product, allowing three and a half pints to each quart of unshelled peanuts. Three pints of the milky product to one quart of peanuts will correspond to concentrated cow's milk.

## Famous Annapolis Class to Have Reunion in Tokyo

Hon. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that the illustrious class of 1881 of the Naval Academy at Annapolis will hold a reunion in Tokyo early this summer as the guests of Admiral Baron Uryu, a member of the class, and the Japanese Government.

The trip will be made on an American battleship, states the *Japan Advertiser*, and although plans are not completed the itinerary will probably include visits to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, celebrating July 4 in Tokyo.

Admiral Uryu has visited the United States many times and has attended several of the anniversaries of his class.

## Conscription Period Reduced

According to a report in the *Japan Advertiser*, decision has been reached by the military authorities of Japan to reduce the term of compulsory service by one month by changing the date of admitting the conscripts to the barracks from December 1 to January 10. This will mean a saving of yen 2,000,000 (\$1,000,000) per annum. The change will go into effect in 1923.

## Spring

Each and every season of the year has its own characteristic charms of natural beauty, of varying tone and color; but Spring and Autumn are undoubtedly the best seasons to visit Japan. She shows her gayest and pleasantest mood in Spring, when flowers appear in the greatest profusion and variety, and with cherry-blossoms, the queen of Japanese flowers, create an atmosphere of universal merriment in town and country with their delicate and fascinating coloring. Besides the cherry, there are several other kinds of flowers which grace the Japanese Spring: peaches, wistarias, azaleas, peonies, irises and shakuyaku bloom in succession, and contribute their share of beauty to the floral calendar of the land. The genial influence of the season warms everybody into gaiety and joviality, and their buoyant spirits find expression in festivity. Joyous festivals of various descriptions take place in this season, and these occasions of popular rejoicing are excellent opportunities for seeing Japan at play, and enable observant persons to see something of the inner working of the Japanese heart.

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M530708		DS801
Japan society.		J4
News bulletin...		Jan. 2
		Apr. 1922

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DS801  
J4  
Jan. 2  
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